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their artists were to them more than decorative craftsmen or stirrers of objectless emotion; that they were interpreters of life, at harmony with moral effort and religious belief.

The work is throughout illustrated by well-chosen translations; Mr. Dickinson's own renderings are so good as to make us wish for more.

F. MELIAN STAWELL.

LONDON.

CHARACTER AS SEEN IN BODY AND PARENTAGE: With Notes on Education, Marriage, Change in Character and Morals. Third edition. By Furneaux Jordan, F.R.C.S. 8vo. London: Kegan Paul, French, Trübner & Co., 1896. Pp. ix., 126, 5 plates.

Dr. Furneaux Jordan recognises two leading temperaments,—“the active and less impassioned,” and “the reflective and more impassioned.” He finds that certain bodily characteristics are often correlated with these, and generalizes accordingly. But the only method of establishing such correlations is by an extensive series of statistics, and this is not the author's method. He supports his thesis by individual cases, from Cæsar and Cicero to Napoleon and Gladstone, and the reader is thus always entertained, if he is never convinced. The book abounds in clever insight and shrewd sayings, and, though it does not seem to us to prove anything in particular, it illustrates vividly that “character is not a chance collection of miscellaneous fragments,” but that “its items tend to group themselves in more or less uniform clusters.”

J. ARTHUR THOMSON.

EDINBURGH.

GENIUS AND DEGENERATION: A Psychological Study. By Dr. William Hirsch. Translated from the second edition of the German work. 8vo. London: Heineman, 1897. Pp. vi., 333.

The purpose of this work is to analyze such terms as Genius and Degeneration. The author discusses “the limits of insanity,” “the psychology of genius,” “degeneration,” “secular hysteria,” and similar subjects, in a calm scientific way, reaching conclusions which, if they are not novel, impress one with their sound reasonableness. It is shown that Nordau and others have grossly exaggerated the occurrence of degeneration among civilized peoples. To write “journalese” is easier than to make a careful induction. Dr. Hirsch is no optimist, in the sense at least

of ignoring unpleasant facts, but he concludes that "mankind is not in 'a black plague of degeneration,' and that the world has as little need to be scared by stories of the *Völkerdämmerung* as by the prophecy of Herr Falb about the imminent destruction of our planet."

J. A. T.

EVIL AND EVOLUTION: An Attempt to turn the Light of Modern Science on to the Ancient Mystery of Evil. By the author of "The Social Horizon." 8vo. London: Macmillan & Co.; New York: The Macmillan Company, 1896. Pp. ix., 184.

With a literary ability worthy of a more reasonable thesis, the unknown author—a modern Manichean—attempts a rehabilitation of the Devil. "The Supreme Ruler, in His beneficent activity in the universe, is confronted by another power; . . . He is engaged in a conflict which to a certain extent limits His power, and the final issue of which *can* be wrought out only in the course of ages. In plain terms, there is a God and there is a Devil, and the two powers are in conflict."

J. A. T.

NEW BOOKS.

APPEARANCE AND REALITY: A Metaphysical Essay. By F. H. Bradley, LL.D. Second Edition, revised, with an Appendix. London: Swan Sonnenschein & Co.; New York: The Macmillan Company, 1897. [The new edition of this very remarkable book contains a long Appendix, in which the general point of view is summarized, and replies are made to most of the important criticisms, that have appeared. Much new light is thus thrown upon the author's fundamental positions.]

A HISTORY OF EUROPEAN THOUGHT IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY. By John Theodore Merz. Vol. I. *Introduction—Scientific Thought*, Part I. Edinburgh and London: William Blackwood & Sons, 1896. [An exceedingly interesting book. The first volume contains an Introduction, dealing with the general nature of intellectual progress, and five chapters on "The Scientific Spirit in France," "The Scientific Spirit in Germany," "The Scientific Spirit in England," "The Astronomical View of Nature," and "The Atomic View of Nature." Succeeding parts of the work will no doubt deal more directly with topics that concern the readers of this JOURNAL; but, as a survey of recent scientific development, the present volume can be cordially recommended.]

BRITISH MORALISTS: Being Selections from Writers, principally of the Eighteenth Century. Edited, with an Introduction and Analytical Index, by L. A. Selby-Bigge, M.A., formerly Fellow and Lecturer of University College, Oxford. In two volumes. Oxford: At the Clarendon Press, 1897.